

RUSSIA FIGHTS DESPERATELY

Trying to Prevent Further Advance of Austro-German Armies

REPULSE HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS

Engagement Now Raging Along Both Sides of Lower San.

Petrograd, May 27.—Although German activity continues in central Galicia, on both sides of the San river between Jaroslau and Przemyel, the Russians assert they now have the situation well in hand. They state that the German drive from Cracow through Galicia and also the parallel movement on the left side of the Vistula, which reached the Kielce and Radom districts, have lost their impetus, and the Russians are now ready to take the initiative.

Less optimistic observers believe that the checking of the German move is due to the necessity of bringing up fresh supplies of ammunition, after which their aggressive will resume its former intensity.

In the district between Przemyel and the Dniester marshes, the Russians already have begun a successful advance, capturing several small villages on the left bank of the river. On the right side of the river, the struggle of the opposing forces still swings forward and backward without a definite gain for either side. On Monday, the Germans captured Russian trenches near Skonsko, following up an intense artillery fire with a bayonet charge. The Russian troops, however, recovered the trenches on the same day.

On the Dolina-Kolomea front, there has been a violent and prolonged artillery duel, without change in the positions of either side.

The Russians estimate that more than 7,000 prisoners have been taken between the Vistula and the Dniester in the last three days.

The following official statement was issued by general headquarters Tuesday night:

"On the whole Dubissa front, from the village of Doube to the village of Verleny, on the Niemen, sharp fighting occurred on the 23d and 24th and is not yet ended.

"On the left bank of the upper Vistula, in the Upatow region, the fighting continues, the enemy having received reinforcements. But his attempts to take the offensive have been repulsed successfully, and our counter-attacks have caused him heavy losses.

"In Galicia, on the Jaroslau-Przemyel front, desperate fighting was resumed Monday morning on both banks of the San. Heavy forces of the enemy delivered repeated attacks on the front, embracing Gouskow and Krukenka, but they were scattered by our artillery fire. Near the village of Burthitze, we took more than 1,000 prisoners, including 20 officers, as well as many machine guns and searchlights.

"On the remainder of the front, there has been a lull.

"In the valley of the Tysonenitz and south of Stry, there have been isolated engagements."

GOMPERS WANTS LAW LAWS.

He Will Present Sweeping Proposed Amendments to Committee.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—Organized labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and officers of the New York State Federation of Labor yesterday presented to the industrial relations committee of the state constitutional convention sweeping proposed amendments and resolutions they desire introduced in that body. Foremost will be resolutions declaring that labor is not a commodity and that acts done legally by one person shall be construed as legal when done by two or more persons in concert.

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BECKER TO DIE WEEK OF JULY 12

Court of Appeals Fixes Time for Execution Following Tuesday's Adverse Decision on His Case.

Albany, May 27.—The court of appeals yesterday set the week beginning July 12, for the execution of ex-Lieutenant Charles A. Becker, whose conviction was affirmed Tuesday. The prison superintendent and the warden of Sing Sing are to agree upon the exact date.

After he had learned that the court of appeals had fixed the week of July 12 for the execution of Becker, Gov. William Whitman still declined to make any comment on the Becker decision. "Can he expect clemency from you governor?" was asked.

"I don't care to say anything," replied the executive. While Becker's friends and relatives prepare to continue the fight for his life by appealing to the United States supreme court, Becker himself is now anxious to have the end come quickly. He is actually entertaining no hope of freedom or executive clemency.

"Let them fix the date of execution as soon as possible," he said. "I want it over with."

Mrs. Becker planned to go to Sing Sing to see her husband yesterday morning. It is for her alone, Becker told Deputy Warden Johnson, and the disgrace his execution will bring on his family that he dreads the penalty.

"I'll not ask any quarters. I'll not appeal to Whitman," said Becker. "I'm ready to meet my Maker. My wife is the bravest woman that ever lived. I knew she would bear up for my sake."

INDUSTRIAL HEARING CLOSE

The Federal Commission Examines Final Witnesses.

Washington, May 27.—The federal industrial relations commission, following the completion of its inquiry into the Colorado coal strike, yesterday examined several witnesses regarding labor conditions in Porto Rico and on miscellaneous subjects. Yesterday's investigation marks the commission's final general hearings and inquiries which have continued more than a year. The commission will prepare a report to Congress at a meeting in Chicago, about June 1.

P. Rivera Martinez, president of the Cigarmakers' union of Porto Rico, the first witness yesterday, complained that industrial conditions in Porto Rico were "generally deplorable, although some what improved over those prior to American occupation."

In strikes attending organization efforts of the American Federation of Labor, he said, the "civil government, controlled by reactionaries, resorted to the same system of persecution that was followed by the government in the days of the Spanish monarchy."

Martinez recommended that the new organic act for Porto Rico pending in Congress be framed to provide a liberal education system, inflexible sanitary regulations, a department of agriculture and labor, and guarantees of provisional liberty.

Mr. Martinez charges that the government in Porto Rico is no longer controlled by the American authorities, but by Porto Rican reactionaries.

"The self-government, which some Porto Rican so-called patriots clamor for," he said, "is not self-government for the people; it is self-government for the benefit of a privileged few. The real motive is to get rid of the American officers in the island so they can control all of the offices."

Santiago Iglesias, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, presented affidavits in volume reciting what he termed the "oppression and terrorism" of Porto Rican workmen by local authorities and corporation officials. They set forth instances of violence and bloodshed.

CARRANZA AFTER CAPITAL

The First Chief Orders Ceasars for His Troops

TO BE SENT TO MEXICO CITY

When It Is Taken—Wire Communication with Monterey Again

Washington, May 27.—Advices to the constitutionalist agency here from General Carranza state that telegraphic communication was re-established yesterday between Monterey and Vera Cruz. Carranza has instructed the Cruz de Ceasars in the central states to be forwarded to Mexico City as soon as the city is taken by his troops. Riot and looting at Monterey before the Villa troops evacuated were reported yesterday in state department despatches. Opening of the railroad to Laredo, the department hopes, may relieve the food scarcity at Monterey. The city is now quiet and the department advises that so far there has been no complaint of the conduct of the Carranza troops.

ITALY DECLARES AUSTRIAN BLOCKADE

All Ports of the Dual Monarchy Are Declared Cut off from Communication.

Paris, May 27.—The Italian government yesterday declared a blockade of all ports on the Austro-Hungarian coast.

INTERNMENT COSTS MONEY.

So Great Britain Was Slow To Take Charge of Germans.

London, May 27.—The admiralty and war office are not at all pleased over having to intern the 24,000 Germans of military age now at large. In spite of abuse for not taking such action sooner, which had long been a part of the anti-liberal propaganda of the conservatives and the yellow press, the government has interned few alien enemies able to support themselves. The government evidently put little stock in the spy scares of the yellow papers.

To intern 24,000 men means a cost estimated at \$250,000 a week, to say nothing of the soldiers required for guard duty who must be diverted from other service. Prisoners kept on nine internment ships are known to cost \$100,000 a week to maintain, and it is assumed the big land camps must cost much more.

If the government carries out its proposed plan, however, some relief will be provided by the repatriation of 10,000 elderly interned prisoners, which will leave only 14,000 new ones to provide for.

A large proportion of Germans and Austrians caught in Great Britain at the outbreak of the war were waiters and hotel porters entirely dependent on small wages. In Germany, the British interned are almost all tourists and students.

NORWAY HARD HIT.

Forced to Maintain Neutrality and Raise War Taxes.

Christiania, Norway, May 27.—At the beginning of the war the finances of the Norwegian government were in the best condition for many years, but the sudden and extraordinary expense of maintaining a sufficient army to protect neutrality soon exhausted available surplus and forced the enactment of war measures to meet a prospective deficit. Although incomes in Norway were already paying a tax of about 10 per cent, an annual increase was made in the rate on incomes over \$1,500. Additional property taxes were also fixed.

To-day the government also put into effect a war tax amounting to from 15 to 20 per cent of the value upon cigars, cigarettes and snuff. So far no tax has been fixed for smoking and chewing tobacco. Such a heavy war tax has been fixed on matches that their price will be doubled. Government officials estimate the yearly revenue from the tobacco tax will aggregate \$400,000, while it is expected the income from the match tax will be \$250,000. As the import duty on tobacco is heavy, tobacco dealers predict the trade will not carry the additional burden and anticipate a decided decrease in trade.

TINKER PLANS TO RETIRE.

Prefers Managing From Bench to Playing Field.

Joe Tinker plans to retire from the playing end of baseball at the close of the 1915 season—possibly sooner. "The rule about 'you can't do two things at once' and do them well applies to baseball as well as to anything," says Tinker. "I have discovered that in my two and one-half years as playing manager."

"When a man plays baseball he should think of nothing else than the game before him. He should have his mind riveted on what he himself is to do. Nothing should distract him. But there is a lot of distraction when that player is trying to manage his club at the same time."

"I found that out when I managed Cincinnati in 1913 and again last year when I managed the Chicago White Sox. Instead of paying attention to my job of shortstop—and paying attention to that alone—I had to pay attention to what the right other men were doing."

"I think a ball club should be managed by a bench manager to insure its success. The cases of George Stallings, John McGraw, Connie Mack and Hugh Jennings show what results come from having a bench manager. A manager on the bench has it all over a playing manager when it comes to directing the team. A bench manager sees everything—and sees it from the viewpoint of the spectators. A playing manager doesn't see everything, because he is occupied to a certain extent with his own playing job."

MURDER BY GIRL OF 17

Upheld as "Justified" in the Slaying of Sweetheart

EVEN OFFICIALS INCLINE THIS WAY

Believe Ida Riehl, Who Shot Sweetheart, Should Go Free—\$100,000 Bail Offered

Philadelphia, May 27.—Philadelphia is greatly stirred by the dramatic killing of Edmund C. Hauptfuhrer by his sweetheart, Ida Riehl, a 17-year-old girl, who shot young Hauptfuhrer last Saturday night after vainly pleading with him to marry her before she became the mother of his child.

Many Philadelphians prominent in social and political life, say they believe that the girl was justified in slaying Hauptfuhrer, and one wealthy Philadelphia man who refuses to have his name used, notified John R. K. Scott, counsel for the girl, that he will put up \$100,000 as cash bail for Miss Riehl.

No killing has occurred in Philadelphia in many years that has so aroused the sympathies of the general public. Miss Riehl, who is an attractive young girl, fell in love with Hauptfuhrer, who was only three years her senior. She said that Hauptfuhrer declared his sincere love for her and she never doubted him for an instant.

"Why should I have doubted the man I loved?" she asked sobbingly last Saturday night when, stunned by what she had done, she handed over the revolver to the Philadelphia police, looking down with dazed eyes upon the bleeding body of the man who had once been all the world to her.

"I did not intend to kill him," said the young girl in horror-stricken tones when she finally realized what she had done. "I went to see him to implore him to marry me and give our child a name. I took the revolver along with me to frighten him."

"If he had only been kind it would never have happened," she sobbed. "But he was harsh and unfeeling. I was ready to go down on my knees to him, but he spat at me. 'Think of it—he spat at me! The man who had once said he loved me, the man who had meant everything in life to me!'"

"I don't remember what happened after that," the girl told the police. "I was like a person in a nightmare, and when I came to myself I saw Edmund lying there on the floor and the police told me I had shot him."

After being shot Hauptfuhrer was taken to a hospital, where he died several hours later. The girl, almost on the verge of a nervous breakdown, was taken to the Philadelphia hospital, where she will be kept until her baby is born. This was done after special permission had been granted by the district attorney.

The coroner's inquest in the case will take place Friday, and the girl will be represented at the hearing by her lawyer, John R. K. Scott, who stated yesterday that the most intense interest is being manifested in the case by prominent men and women in Philadelphia.

"A wealthy Philadelphian who does not care to have his name made public has been so stirred by this case," said Mr. Scott yesterday, "that he came to me voluntarily and said he would furnish \$100,000 bail for the release of the girl. His pity is thoroughly aroused by the wretched plight of Miss Riehl, whose only fault is that she loved too greatly. He wants to see her returned to the home of her father, Charles Riehl, who lives at 410 West Cambria street."

"This man almost cried as he spoke of the case. He came to me unsolicited and declared that the girl was justified in slaying a man who could do what Hauptfuhrer did."

"I expect to see Judge McMichael and talk over the case with him," continued Mr. Scott. "I have already spoken with officials of the district attorney's office and they seem willing to have Miss Riehl tried, in the event of her being held for court by a coroner's jury, before the baby is born."

GREEK RULER WEAK.

His Physicians Admit Gravity of His Condition.

Athens, May 27.—King Constantine of Greece continues extremely weak. An official bulletin issued yesterday gave his temperature at 99.5 and his pulse at 96.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

No games in National league on account of wet grounds and rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	18	.526
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburg	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Games.

At Chicago—Chicago 7, New York 6.

At Detroit—Detroit 10, Washington 5.

Cleveland vs. Philadelphia (tied grounds).

St. Louis vs. Boston (rain).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	24	12	.667
Detroit	23	12	.659
New York	17	14	.548
Boston	15	14	.517
Washington	14	17	.452
St. Louis	14	19	.421
Cleveland	13	19	.406
Philadelphia	12	22	.353

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STOCKS HIT BY THE ATTACK ON THE NEBRASKAN

Torpedoing of the Steamer Causes a Decline and the Market Remains Feverish.

New York, May 27.—Stocks weakened yesterday on the report of the torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan. Prices fell one to three points from their early rally. War shares were most affected. Supporting orders checked the decline, but the market remained feverish.

WHEAT DROPS WITH NEWS.

Large Selling Occurs on Chicago Market—May Drops Six Cents.

Chicago, May 27.—Free selling of wheat resulted yesterday from the news that the American steamer Nebraskan had been torpedoed. Declines that ensued were not sensational except in the case of May delivery, which had previously been weak on account of the slowness of the export demand. More than six cents a bushel was slashed from the price of May wheat. That option, which closed Tuesday night at \$1.55½, sold down yesterday to \$1.49½. Transactions in May wheat, however, were relatively small in number and in volume as compared with business in new crop months, especially July.

POSTAL DEFICIT \$6,500,000.

This for First Half of Current Year and Is Attributed to the War.

Washington, May 27.—Postal revenues for the first half of the current year which ends July 1 show a deficit of practically \$6,500,000. Figures issued by the postoffice department show the expenses of the postal establishment increased more than \$9,000,000 as against the corresponding period last year, while receipts decreased almost \$500,000.

"The deficit is directly attributable to the European war, which interrupted the normal growth of postal revenues," Postmaster General Burleson said. "The closing of the stock exchanges last fall was one of the factors which reduced the flow of both domestic and foreign letters and registered mail, and cut a big hole in postal receipts at the large cities. Mail order exchange also was for a time seriously restricted. Were it not for the parcel post, the deficit for the first half of the present fiscal year undoubtedly would be much larger. A steady increase of postal receipts is now reported and constitutes indisputable proof of returning prosperity."

WAR WILL BE SHORTENED.

Sazonoff Comments on the Entrance of Italy.

Petrograd, May 27.—Italy's entry will make the war much shorter in duration; it will have an enormous influence on the attitude of neutral countries, and it will lead to the rapprochement of states whose interests seem at present to be opposed," said Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister, on being interviewed Tuesday by the correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Co. "In any case," the foreign minister continued, "no hostile power can henceforth be reinforced at the expense of any neutral country whatever."

Concerning Bulgaria, M. Sazonoff said he did not believe that she would move against Russia under any circumstances. He declared that the Italo-Serbian relations were perfectly amicable and that Russia's task with regard to Serbia would not be fulfilled unless Serbia received a free outlet on the Adriatic.

"I declare," added the foreign minister, "that Serbia will have free ports which shall be absolutely her own."

Regarding reports of a separate peace, M. Sazonoff said numerous attempts in that direction had been made and not only on the part of Austria, but all had failed, and he added that anything of that character was "absolutely impossible."

WILSON WELCOMES CHINESE.

President in Significant Speech Greets the Visitors.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—With a speech which in view of America's interest in the recent Japanese-Chinese negotiations was deemed highly significant, President Wilson received at the White House yesterday the members of the Chinese commission of business men, editors and others in this country to study American institutions.

"It is not a mere form that I go through," he said. "In expressing to you our very cordial welcome to the United States, I think that I can say to you, with the acquiescence of all my fellow countrymen, that our interest in China is not merely a commercial interest and is not merely a professional interest. The people of the United States are deeply and sympathetically interested in China and in the unlimited future that lies before your great republic. "We have of course naturally rejoiced to see you adopt a form of government which seems to us the best vehicle of progress, the republican form of government; and it has been a great satisfaction to us to feel that your great nation, with its unlimited capacity and possibilities, is to be linked with ours in what we hope will be a common conception of liberty and the progress of mankind."

PACKERS' PRIZE COURT TO BE HELD ON JUNE 7

Sir Edward Grey Makes the Announcement to Ambassador Page.

Washington, D. C., May 27.—Secretary Bryan yesterday received from Ambassador Page, London, the following:

"Sir Edward Grey informs me that the British government is ready to try the cases of the Chicago packers in prize court commencing on June 7. Please have Attorney Union or other representatives of packers on hand for trial."

It was taken that this expediting of matters was due to representations from the British embassy here to the London government. It was not, at any rate, the secretary said, in response to any communication yet sent by the state department.

Conferences between the packers' representatives and state department officials continued yesterday. Attorney Union expressed confidence that a satisfactory arrangement will be reported.

MacMILLAN TO STAY NORTH.

Explorer Getting Important Results and Much New Information on Eskimos.

New York, May 27.—Donald MacMillan, the explorer who was sent to the Arctic two years ago by scientific societies of this city, will spend another year in the far North, he sent word in a dispatch to The Tribune through the American consul-general in Copenhagen, Denmark, who forwarded the message Tuesday.

"I have decided to remain a third year in the Arctic to complete my work among the Smith sound Eskimos," the dispatch read. "I am getting some very important results and much that is at variance with what we have learned in regard to these people. I shall return by way of Copenhagen in 1916. All other members of the expedition will return to America this summer. All is well."

FINED FOR OLEO FRAUD.

President and Secretary-Treasurer of Company Must Each Pay \$5,500.

New York, May 27.—Charles H. Nolte and Frederick D. Oetjen, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Frederick D. Oetjen company, were fined \$2,500 each in federal court here Tuesday for their part in a conspiracy to defraud the government by failure to pay the internal revenue tax on oleomargarine. They pleaded guilty last week. The government charged that it was defrauded out of \$1,500,000 in taxes. To date, the government has recovered nearly \$200,000 from the company.



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